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HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1894.

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MEETING OF AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Stirring Speeches On Annexation—Cecil Brown Tells Where He Stands, and Dr. McGrew Gladly "Takes Back"—Get In With Both Parties to Work.

You don't know what you missed will be a general greeting this morning to every American League man who did not attend the open meeting at the hall last evening.

The attendance was not a large one but it was a little bunch of enthusiasts nevertheless. Annexation and its phases was of course the leading and only topic that the speakers dwelt upon. The pleasing feature to those interested in the cause was the announcement made by President Murray that it was the purpose of the league to hold a series of similar meetings during the coming session of the legislature.

General Hartwell was the first speaker. He said:

"There are patriotic and intelligent Americans who, without regard to party motives, consider that the annexation of Hawaii to the United States is open to serious and radical objections, from an American point of view. There are also public spirited and intelligent Hawaiians of all nationalities who entertain the same opinion from a Hawaiian point of view. To discuss these objections fully would occupy more time than is desirable to take this evening. I will merely outline their nature and the principal arguments against them.

"For myself, as an American citizen, I have to say that the interests of the United States are far too precious in my view to allow any personal gain which I might gain as a property owner in Hawaii to influence me to advocate annexation. If I did regard it as a national advantage to the United States. Every military and naval officer of the United States with whom I have conversed on the subject—and I have heard views of officers of the highest rank—deem that the annexation of Hawaii would add greatly to the security of the Pacific Coast. The main objection made to any insular acquisition is that it would entail great expense to fortify and defend, and that if a policy of insular acquisition is initiated by annexing Hawaii, there will be an end of the famous Monroe Doctrine, requiring the United States to keep clear of all foreign entanglements, as well as to prevent all foreign interference.

"It is also claimed by the objectors that the mixed population of Hawaii is not of a kind to assimilate with American citizenship and American institutions. As far as the expense of holding Hawaii, the United States would have no more concern or difficulty, than in holding California or Alaska. The sea power of the world, as shown by our distinguished American writer, Captain Mahan, can never be safely neglected by any nation that proposes to maintain itself as a first class power among the nations of the world. In these days of armored cruisers, coaling stations at a distance from the home country, are absolutely essential.

"As for the Monroe Doctrine, and what is called the American System, nature has made Hawaii a part of that system. The long admitted necessity of keeping Hawaii clear from the influence or interference of any other power than the United States fully concedes this. And as for the population, does any one who knows the facts, consider its intelligence and capacity for free institutions as less than that which existed in California, Texas, Alaska, or any other territory heretofore acquired by the United States?

"Aside from what may be called the political and military advantages to the United States of annexing Hawaii, the commercial gain would be of vast importance. It is idle for the wine producers of California to ask that Hawaii shall keep out Japanese goods. Even a free trade treaty with the United States would not do that. To maintain against Japan a high protective tariff, such as the United States itself must have to accomplish the desired object, nothing short of the power and the laws of the United States would suffice. Now for the Hawaiian objections, aside from those of a sentimental or exclusively personal nature, they may be summed up as the objections of those to whom American or any free institutions are distasteful, and who also consider that the system of penal enforcement of contract labor is essential to the Hawaiian sugar industry. The last objection appears to many to be almost insurmountable. Some say that they prefer to sacrifice in that regard for the greater gain of a strong and stable government. But I do not consider that it would be a sacrifice. Labor can easily be made abundant here, if it is not already, of a kind suited for the production of sugar. The experience of Queensland, if not of other countries, shows that sugar cane may be cultivated and sold by weight to mill owners with mutual profit.

"The heaviest and most experienced

planters in Hawaii, like Baldwin, Young, Wilcox, Spalding and others, are more than ready to take the chances of annexation for the sugar business. The refining of sugar here would create a large demand for skilled mechanics. Permanent free trade, resulting from annexation, would give an impetus to all island business and productions, and set going many kinds of manufactures, which would open the door now closed to both the native and white population.

"The political gain which Hawaii would receive as citizens of the United States has hardly yet dawned upon many of them. But they would soon see it. As for the methods of seeking annexation, and the immediate prospect of securing it, I can only give my personal opinion and conjecture. The treaty power rests with the President and Senate, the legislative power with Congress, which has repeatedly been exercised in cases of annexation, and which is equally effective and constitutional.

As far as I have seen, the President has refrained from expressing his view about annexation. I doubt whether any but his most intimate friends, if even they, know what it is. He might naturally prefer that Congress, having practically assumed charge of the Hawaiian question, shall enact such legislation as will annex Hawaii. If that should be his wish, there are prominent members of each House, in the Democratic party, like Senator Morgan and General Sikes, for instance, to introduce annexation measures.

"I consider it unwise to anticipate opposition from the majority of Democratic Senators and Representatives. They may well prefer to abide by the traditions of the Democratic party in favor of strong foreign policy, and of former acquisition of territory, than to leave the matter to the Republican party to make use of in the next presidential election. I believe, therefore, in the advantages and in the reasonable prospect of annexation.

"While I deprecate any course tending to make what is sometimes called 'Americanism' offensive to people of other nationalities, I think that the obvious gain which all island residents would receive from annexation, politically, socially and financially, is so clear and indisputable upon examination, that I am fully prepared to see a general movement in its favor on the part of those heretofore objecting or hesitating.

"The student of Hawaiian history can at once see that the course which the United States Government has for many years followed, concerning Hawaii, has not been owing solely to its desire to protect the interests of American citizens but rather to maintain American national interests. It is a consistent foreign policy which the United States has never deviated from. It is a policy which Great Britain sanctioned as long ago as 1850, when Lord Palmerston said in substance that in certain contingencies he recommended 'receiving a protectorate under the United States by becoming an integral part of that nation,' which he said he regarded as 'the destiny of the Hawaiian Islands.' The statement made by Mr. Brewster, as Secretary of State, in his letter to the President of February 15th, 1893, that he had 'received assurances from the representatives of the leading powers of the world and from our own ministers abroad that the incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands will be regarded by these powers with satisfaction or ready acquiescence,' was published to the world and has never been criticized. As for the great preponderance of official utterances on the part of leading public men in the United States, of both parties, extending over a period of fifty years, can afford any indication of the present prospect of annexation, they are remarkably unanimous in its favor.

"It is not likely that the object lesson of the war now going on in the Orient will be lost on American statesmen. Whether that war shall result in European civilization asserting itself more prominently in the affairs in China and Japan, or in those powers seeking to establish themselves in opposition to Europe, the necessity of the United States taking care of its picket stations off the Pacific Coast will not be less clear."

Cecil Brown, the next speaker, said that had anyone told him two years ago that he should address a body that had for its one great object the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States he would have laughed them to scorn.

Gentlemen, the time has come, and every day that passes makes it more apparent that annexation is our only salvation, and the only solution for peace and prosperity of these islands. You all know that the history of the past two or three years has been one of continual strife for those who are desirous of good government. Today we are on the road to get it. The only way we can get it is to become part and parcel of the United States. This is the country of my birth, and, being of English extraction, these sentiments may seem somewhat incongruous. There are others in the same position, but we must all work for the benefit of the great whole. The object for which we are all so enthusiastic is as sure to come as is the sun to pursue its course; but we must not be idle. We have friends in both parties, and we must work them for one single end—that we may become part and parcel of the great American Republic.

There was a time, five or six years ago, when we native Hawaiians would have said—no annexation; but that is not true now. When the people of the country would trample under foot the class which constituted the backbone of the country, men could not stand it. Those who have thought

the country to what it is should have the right to say what should be done.

To obtain annexation, we should camp with both parties, and, in time, they will see that these are a part and should be a parcel of the United States. Many of us have pointed out the path for this country to pursue for the good of all, and those in control failed to see it. On January 17th, the climax came. The question arose as to what we should do for self-preservation. We naturally turned to the country that had given much of its life-blood—its best citizens—to bring our land up to what it is. Had it not been for political changes, we would have been a part of that country today; but Providence, or some other else, deferred our hopes for the time being were blasted. We then decided if we could not get what we wanted, we would have what we could get—our own Republic. We must not stop there; we must press on until our great object is attained. With all due respect for President Dole, we shall be glad to swap him for the President of the United States. This one attained there will be no more war or rumors of war or conspiracy.

Mr. Charles L. Carter was introduced as one who would speak on matrimony. He believed it augured well for the cause when the speakers all devoted their remarks to annexation, after the announcement had been made that the leading questions of the day would be discussed. It told that the day was not far distant when the great object would be attained. Delays and disappointments should give manhood greater strength, so that when the time comes we shall be well equipped to become a part of the United States. We all believe that the union of the fair Columbia and dusky Hawaii will be a good one. We should begin now to Americanize Hawaii and Hawaiianize America. Social and business standards should be elevated to the high planes of the United States. Put the American spring in the heel of business life. One man in Washington is not enough to Hawaiianize America. There are millions who should know more of our country. Had there been a representative at the recent meetings of California viticulturists, the resolutions regarding Hawaii would have read, "If trade cannot be helped in any other way, annex the islands." Love for the welfare of the country should spur on to renewed effort.

At the close of Mr. Carter's remarks there were loud calls for Dr. McGrew, that were not quieted till the doctor stepped to the platform. He came to listen, but wanted to take back the expression he once made to the effect that Mr. Brown was not solid for the cause. Tonight he was glad to grasp Mr. Brown by the hand and welcome him to the ranks. We have a good Republic now, but I should be willing to trade it for a better one.

J. A. McCandless was called to the platform. Referring to Mr. Brown, he said that though the English and Americans might not be very near one another, there never was an Englishman who was not in favor of good government. The American League stands as a pilot, and should continue its work till "we all sing Glory, Hallelujah! the deed is done."

J. N. Wright and Mr. Benner were the last speakers. These gentlemen believed that Democrats, as well as Republicans, could be looked to for annexation. The latter believed the league could do much toward educating Americans as to the condition of affairs in Hawaii, and offered the following resolutions for the consideration of the league:

Whereas, Many of the laboring classes on the Pacific Coast of the United States, owing to the general business depression, are out of work, and in the laudable desire to better their condition many of these people, with scant means, are coming to Hawaii in search of employment;

Whereas, The labor market here is now overstocked, and a continued immigration of this character will be productive of disappointment and distress; be it

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the American League to secure funds and have printed and distributed 5,000 circulars explaining the industrial conditions of these islands at present, and advising the labor of the Coast that remunerative work cannot be obtained here. The circulars to contain in addition a description of the resources of this country, and the various avenues open to the employment of capital.

WILL MAKE OTHERS MERRY

What the Kamehameha Boys Are Planning for Christmas Eve.

The boys of the Kamehameha school will celebrate Christmas eve in a most commendable manner this year. Arrangements have been made for an entertainment to be given at the old church at Palama on Christmas eve. The event is prepared especially for the poor children, many of whom know little of Christmas day, by virtue of the pleasant associations which the more fortunate enjoy.

The Kamehameha boys will have the sole charge of the gathering. They originated the idea, and